## Richmond



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1841.

## 

BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published three times a week during the session state Legislature, and twice a week during the rest of the year. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Five Dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, stem advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post of six dollars per annum at the end of the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and one thank notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all the postage of all dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and one thank notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all relative of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of e, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax in Editor.

Corver will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the are, and for a year's publication, unless specially

consecution shall be sent to the order of any new and unserview and shall be sent to the order of any new and unserview and section; retained to some known and accessible person in regard to the consecution of two years, from the time when the advanced around the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open instance to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open instance to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open maximum to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open maximum to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open maximum to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open maximum to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open maximum to the publisher of two years, from the time when the advanced around a time and of two years, from the time when the advanced payment was due, shull be erased from the bit of subscribers.

These Resolutions are some of the Faitorial Corps of Vergina, a continuous, we are determined to abide.—The interests of the bitter experience of the Editorial Corps of Vergina, and the bitter experience of the American presses are divised to the first of the American presses are divised to the continuous of the avergent. The great difficulty consists in the transition from the avergent to the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the Editorial Convention, we have been induced to continue several distinctions of the series of the south of every subscriber, who is the agree our course. The name of every subscriber, who is the agree our course. The name of every subscriber, who is the commencement of our next volume.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Resided, That it be recommended to the Editors of Newspathroughout the Commonwealth, to publish at the head of their street rates for advertising, and that they strictly adhere to came; and that these prices be always such, as to give a fair measurement of the labor performed."

[Resolution of the Editorial Convention.]

Resolution of the Editorial Convention, or square of sixtern lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for

name, 50 cents. on a distance must be accompanied with the advance

orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay of an electricity references, to insure execution.

To those whose advertising may amount to \$100 per annum, a distant will be under of 20 per cent; and to \$51, of 10 per cent. If All Obligaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the part's handwriting is unknown at this office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or tage will in no case be published. (Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore may adung—We must, therefore, insist in such a case upon the Companitication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.)

An endiess variety of Fancy Goods.

Suthematical Instruments, Spy Glasses, Marine and Surveying Compasses, Microscopes, Speciales, Pen and Pocket Knives, Fenci Cases, Work Bores and Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Canes and Painting Materials, in water colors, of every kind.

Fine specimens of Paintings and Engravings, by the best mas-

We are just receiving our spring supply, and will continue keep up a complete assortment of Goods in our line.

In the Book Bindery, we have every faculty for turning out the best work. Clerks of Courts, Merchants and others, may depend you having their orders attended to with punctuality and in the less manner. All our work will be warranted.

I. W RANDOLPH & CO., At R. D. Sanzey's Old Stands and, also, for the pro-on the opposite side of the street, as her

March 16

S. R. CHARLES will make his next season at the stables of Mr. Richmond Shephera, in the county of Prince Edward, I mile west from Jamestown, one-third of his time; one other third at the stable of Mr. R. Z. Claiborne, in the county of Cumberland, three after by Richme's Taxorn, on the Singe Road, and one other third of his time at the stable of Mr. B. W. Lee, 5 miles south of the Laws of Curdsville. Buckingham County, and will be let to make at the price of §12 the season, and §10 if paid within the season, \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma \text{in single leap, and \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma \text{to insure—the insurance money particle when the fact is ascertained or the mare transferred—levels cash to the groom in every instance. All mares put to Sucharies will be charged with the season, unless otherwise agreed that the time. The season to commence the 15th March, and some the 15th fully.

harles is a rich che snut sorrel, 15 hands 4 inches high, of and commanding form, nine years old next Spring, by in, he by Old Sir Charles—Sir Charles's Dam was by Old ator, and he by Old Imported Diomed, &c. For further ulars see hand-bills. EDWARD A. BLANTON.

SPRING IMPORTATION-FEB. 7, 1841

( HIVA, QUEENS-WARE, &c .- I have received, per ship Ma he bulk of my Spring Goods, embracing not only the supplies of English Goods will be received, together

exception of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the excitation of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the cut, pressed and plain of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the cut, pressed and plain of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the cut, pressed and plain of cut, pressed and plain Glass, pressed and plain Glass, pressed and pressed and plain of cut, pressed and plain Glass, pressed and plai Three doors above the Bell Turern

The Subscriber respectfully informs his city and country customers, and the poblic, that he is now oregared to fluorish those in the trade with as good in assortment of Hate as can be had in Virginia.—
His Mainfritory having been in full operation all the Winter, his Stock for the Spring is unusually ledge, himself a set as how as any Northern Hease, not those who are disposed to prefer thome Manuss far as the article of Hats is concerned, they can effect in the liter advance, as they will find those the article of flats is oncerned, they can to their advantage, as they will find those and Hot Manefactury as fine, as fashionable the United any in the Union.

s a large assertment of all kinds of Summer Hats,
&c., which will be sold at a very small advance

actory leves,
s Stock of Hatter's Materials is always good
as Action of Hatter's Materials is always kept on hand.
Richmond Hat Manufactory,
Opposite the Old Market Hows, Main Street.
JOHN DOOLEY.
85—3m

VOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully tenders his services to

For Sale. to haverpool and Alum Salt, lov. atis, factory price, 25 lbs, and upwards, a good article and most articles kept in a store, low for cash, or in ex-ceptify produce.—Will sell Flour, Bacon and produce

n commission in our place or send it to a better market, and pay for hell proceeds in Danville, Clarksville or Petersburg. WM. H. WESSON. aston, N. C., January 1st, 1st1.
Lyrences—H. & A. Campbell & Co., Geo. Henderson, Philadel-Pa. Fa. Fleming James & Co., Baldwin, Kent & Co., Richmond, N. M. Martin & Donnains, E. James & Co., Petersburg, Fa.; N. W. Vennible, Clarkerille, Fa.; A. W. Vennible, Clarkerille, Fa.; W. W. Vennible, Clarkerille, Fa.; W. W. Vennible, Clarkerille, Fa.; R. W. Williams, and Our House, & Wesson, Danville, Va. 89-2aw7w

Feb. 11

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber brying in Middlesex county, on the 6th of the present month a negro man named Charles. Charles is a very likely, bright animate fellow, with very light blue eyes, about twenty-six years sid, five feet six or eight inches high, and well proportioned. He had on, when he left, a brown cloth close coat, blue cassinet panalsons, and a white fur hat. He left without any provocation whatever, and is no doubt endeavoring to get to a free State. He is a say smart, sensible fellow, and is well calculated to pass unmoded. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of him to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him sam, Any information concerning him will be thankfully reterved. My address, is Churchville, Middlesex County, Virginia, Buckincham, Sept. 24, 1840.

Buckincham, Sept. 24, 1840.

Buckingham, Sept. 24, 1840. OUSE AND LOT FOR SALE .- The undersigned will offer

SE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer or sale, at Public Auction, at Charlotte April Court next, his and Lot near Charlotte Court-House. The Lot contains and a half acres, well enclosed with a plank fence, and has an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of select fruit. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House of four rooms, were and two below stairs, and all necessary out-houses for seveniant accommodation of a family. Terms will be accommodation of a family. Terms will be accommodation of a family. Terms will be accommodated by the desired of the seveniant accommodation of a family. Terms will be accommodated by the desired of the seveniant accommodation of a family. Terms will be accommodated by the seveniant accommodation of a family.

Friday 25, 1841. 6. Co Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HILL DABNEY, expired, by its own limitation, on the first of sent month; and the subscribers, intending to devote their attention to the Commission and Collecting business, will allow their Grocery on Cary street, from this time, and reonly prisons having claims against them to present them for the and those indebted to them to make immediate pay-as they wish to close their old concern as soon as possible, may be found at the Auction Store of Robert Hill & Co., > footbox is a larger of the contract o i fronting the Bell Tavern.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have received, by recent arrivals, a general assortment of British and American Dry Goods, which they effer by the piece or package, and respectfully solicit country merchants and others to call and examine.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., Market Bridge.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. THE subscribers have now in store an entirely new stock of Spring Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, our terms are accommodating—and to such merchants as may give us a call, we confidently say, they shall be pleased both

LONDONS, WILLINGHAM & DREWRY.

premiums.

Enquire at Biankenship's Livery Stable, F. Street, in the rear of
the Bell Tavern, where the animals, certificates of their Pedgrees

and Diplomas may be seen.

March 23 STOCKS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on Monday next, the STOCKS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on Monday next, the Stock at the Coffee House, \$5,500 of Six per cent. Stock of the State of Virgina.—\$3,000 of James River Kanawka Bonds, and \$2500 of James River and Kanawka Serip for Ourrent Notes.

JAMES 18 1/VNCH.

March 23

March 23

DOSTON will stand this Spring at my plantation, "Oakland," and is now ready to serve mares at \$100 the sension, to be paid within it, which closes is thuly, with \$2 teach to the Groom. Mates will be fed with what they want at 2 shillings per day—servants as ent with them bounded gratis. There is every convenience that an old and extensive place can have for the accommodation of mares and coits, such as lots, stables and pastures. Every attention shall be paid to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. Boston has run every where, from New York to Georgia, and has won more Jockey Clubs, of three and four mile heats, than any two horses ever did, never having lost one; and is too well known to advertise at length, for his winnings would fill the whole of a newspaper. His size, power, great strength, and pare blood, suits all mares, and is all that breeders seent.

WM. R. JOHNSON.
Feb 11

THE subscriber having returned to this city, with a view to re-

THE substriber having returned to this city, with a view to resume his former occupation of BLACKSMITH, at his old stand, near the Basin, is desirous to dispose of his FARM in Amelia county, on the Appointance view, well known as Royalton, adjoing the Wigwam, the residence of the late Governor Win. B. Giles, and also the plantation of Wm. S. Archer, Esq. The Farm comprises 655 acres of productive land.—The improvements are a good dwelling house, recently exceed, with the necessary outbuildings, all in cool order; also, a mill with two run of stones, with a water wheel 24 feet diameter. The stock and farming utensits would be sold with the Farm, at the option of the purchaser. For terms, apply to

DURSUANT to the last will and

of January next.

March 4th, 1841.

STEAM CANDY AND SUGAR REFINERY.—R. L. & A
STUART, corner of Greenwich and Chambers streets, New
York, are now manufacturing and offer for sale Candy, Sugar
Plums, &c., made by their improved steam process from single,
double, and treble Refined Sugar. With a steam engine and
other machinery, the advantage of a long experience, and a thorough knowledge of sugar refining, they will continue to manufacture Candy, &c., superior in quality to any made in this coun
try or Europe, at nearly or quite as low prices as the inferior
qualities are usually sold. Having increased their buildings,
they are now prepared to execute the largest orders for Candy or
Refined Sugar at the shortest notice. Country dealers are requested to call and examine the quality of Candy sold at this establishment before purchasing.

Candy carefully packed in boxes of 20, 25, 50 and 100 pounds,
for the Southern and Western markets, and dehiered in the city
or shipped, without charge for boxes or cartage.

Refined by steam without the use of clay or blood.

Feb 9

88—201\*

THE subscribers have associated themselves together under the

THE subscribers have associated themselves together under the style and firm of Londons, Willingham & Drewry, Cransacting a wholestic Dry Goods busi-

Londons, Willingham & Drewry,

For the purpose of transacting a wholesate Dry Goods business, in the city of Richmond, and have taken the house two doors below Messars. Gay & Bentley's.

It will be our intention, at all times, to present a large and well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, and to sell them at small profits. We shall make our transactions in Goods what all tradings should be, "an interchange of commodities for mutual benefit." We shall conduct our business upon homest, just and liberal principles, and hope to ment a portion of public patronage.

Specially do we solicit a call from our acquaintances.

JOHN J. LONDON.

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J. WILLINGHAM, A. H. DREWRY. 109-11 Diehmond March 1st. 1841. STUTTERING CURED.—The subscriber having located him-self in Richmond, has opened a School, for the cure of Stam-mering; and, from his experience, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may give bim a call. A cure can be effect-ed in eight or ten days. He may be found at Mr. R. M. Yarring-ton's opposite Mr. Stebbins's China Store, Shorkee Hill. E. G. BRIGGS.

N. B.—Cure warranted in all cases, or no charge.
March 13
102—6m March 13

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.—No plat and certificate will hereafter be received into the Land Office, unless the No. of the warrant, No. of acres, date of issue and name of warrantee are distinctly set forth in the certificate.

By order of the Register,
J. Y. SWANN, Clerk.
80-11

CHARLES B. SHAW proposes to open on the 1st of March Cnext, in this city, a Classical and Mathematical School, in which youth may be prepared for the University of Virginia, or any of the Northern Colleges, or for the profession of Civil Engineer. Mr. S. relies upon a competent Classical education, acquired at Columbia College. N. V., and a Mathematical one at West Point, and upon the success he hopes for in the task of instruction, to secure him, utilinately, a larger patronage than he can reasonably expect at present.

The experience of many years in Engineering will enable him, in a shorter period, and a more satisfactory manner, it is hoped, than usual, to fit young men of good capacity for immediate practical usefulness in that profession, whether in the field or the office.

mee. Parents disposed to entrust him with the education of their sons, office.

The subscriber respectfully tenders his services to be content and merchants of the upper country, to receive the observer and merchants of the upper country, to receive the observer and merchants of the upper country, to receive the observer and the observer of the course in each branch of education.

Competent aid will be obtained in every department, wherein, from the number of pupils, or the variety of Mr. S.'s engagements, as the Koanoke toll is not advanced.

September 1841. 118. 1841.

Richmond, Feb. 11th, 1841. MARGRAVE.—This distinguished English Stallion and Racer, MARGRAVE.—This distinguished English Statition and Racer, and getter of Racers, will make his next season at my stable, Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. Terms—\$50 the season, payable on or before the 1st day of August next, at which time the season expires, commencing on the 10th February—One hundred dollars the insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or transferred—and in every instance \$1 to the groom. Those that find it inconvenient to make payment at the close of the season, will be required to execute their notes with good security, as I have been subjected to some difficulty in closing accounts of long standing. Good and extensive pasturage will be furnished gratis, and the mares well fed, if required, with grain, at 30 cents per day. Servants sent with mares, will be boarded gratis. For further particulars, see hand bills.

Lan 93.

Jan 23 D ISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing un-der the firm of Wadsworth, Williams & Co. is this day dis-solved, by mutual consent, Mr. Orren Williams having disposed offnisentire interest in the concern. The remaining partners are authorized to use the orized to use the name of said firm for the settlement of the JOHN E. WADSWORTH, ORREN WILLIAMS,

GEORGE S. PALMER. CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers, having formed a Co-Partnership, will continue the business of the late firm of Partnership, will continue the business of the late arm of adsworth, Williams & Co., in this city and New York, under

the firm of Wadsworth, Turner & Co.

JOHN E. WADSWORTH,
DAVID B. TURNER,
GEORGE S. PALMER,
GEORGE S. PALMER. NOTICE.—ST. LEDGER, by American Eclipse, and full bro ther to the noted race mare Arie!, Lanco and O'Kelley—his dam also brought the other noted race horses Roman, Splendid and Angelina, all winners from 1 to 4 mile neats, (neither ever breaking down,) will stand the present season at my stable, at \$200 per miles.

\$20 per inare.

JACK PENDLETON.—This very fine stallion and racer, by Goliah, who was by American Eclipse will make his first season this Spring, at Captain Thomas Davis's Stable, Green county, Va., near Stanardsville, at \$20 the season. He is nearly the very color and size of his noble sire. His having received an injury in training size of his house sign. This bring a season this Spring.
W. L. WHITE.

AW NOTICE .- J. J. Dary, Autoricy at law, resides at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and will regularly attend all the Courts of that county and of Lungurg county. In the practice of the county of Meck arg. he is associated one of the Petersburg partners, as we start attendant at the Courts of the March 11 101-2aw6w

DRAWING of Leesburg Lottery, No. C, drawn March 6th: 31 74 68 5 29 67 37 41 8 16 62 64 42 75. Whole Ticket nos. 5 31 62, a prize of \$1,000. Do. do. 31 41 75, do. 600. Both sold and cashed by Stratton. For Saturday, the 27th March -1 prize of \$40,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, 30 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10. 78 nos. 13 drawn. 6,000, 5,000, 50 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$20, 78 nos. 16 drawn.

Grand Lottery for Saturday, 17th April. Capitals—1 prize of \$60,000, 30,000, 15,000, 10,000, 10,000, 6,000, 7,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 1,250, 50 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$20, 78 nos. 16 drawn.

Tickets and shares for sale at STRATTON'S LUCKY OFFICE, 14th street.

Stratton's Office,

W.M. W. CRUMP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Richmond, Fa., will attend the Superior and Hustings Courts of Richmond city, the Circuit, Superior and County Courts of Henrico, Hanover and King William counties. Office on Main street, over the Store of Messrs. Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Market Bridge.

March 16 103-6t

March 18

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Acting J. G.

March 18

VALUABLE BOOKS.—I am instructed to offer a limited number of the following, at very reduced prices, viz:

Journal of the Virginia Convention 1775—6.

Sets of Journals of the Senate and House of Delegates, from 1776 to 1799, inclusive.

Hening's Statutes at Large, containing the Laws of Virginia, from 1619 to 1792.

New Series of the Statutes, from 1792 to 1806.

All these are valuable, as connected with the history, civil and political, of our own State, and no opportunity has heretofore been offered of obtaining them at so low a rate.

Acts complete of the Virginia Legislature, from the session of all E22-30 to 1832-40, inclusive.

The undersigned is also charged with the sale of Gilmer's, Randolph's and Leigh's Reports, and the Maps of the State, and will carefully attend to all orders.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Acting J. G.

break down thrown arout the country contracts.

He (Mr. who think that another class is not to incent, his imaintens that was supreme will carefully attend to all orders.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Acting J. G.

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He (Mr. who think that another class is not to incent, his imaintens that was supreme will carefully attend to all orders.

WM. H. RICHARDSON.

BIGGER'S OFFICE,

OS. 24 30 73, \$1,000, Nos. 23 38 61, \$200, both sold and paid at sight by GRAND SCHEME FOR 17th APRIL! \$60,000, \$30,000, \$15,000! Sixteen drawn ballots, making more prizes than blanks.
VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class E, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, April 17, 1841.

Grond Prices.

8,000 do. 26 Half do. 26 Quarter do. 26 Eighth

• Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above brilliant scheme, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from me. Address.

THO. B. EIGGER, Richmond, Va.

D. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Office.

MORE GOOD FORTUNE:

DRAWING of Virginia Monongalia Lettery, No. 7:
62-31-40-73-75-18-70-54-21-22-42-50-19-24.
Half Ticket, Nos. 18-73-75, a Prize of \$2,000, in the above, was sold to a countryman, and the cash could at sight by H. & Co.

The following are the schemes for March. Send on your orders to the Lucky Office, we are selling more prizes now (and larger ones) than we ever did:

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class D, for 1841—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., March 27th, 1841. Mognificent Scheme-\$40,000, 15,000, 10,200, 6,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2, 200, 30 prizes of 1,000 (2) of 500, 60 of 300, 129 of 200. Tickets \$10. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$130—halves and

Orders for Tickets from any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize Tickets, thankfully received, and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as personal application, and the result sent (when requested) immediately after the drawing—if addressed to

D. M. HOYT & CO.

They were required to do certain specific this body. They were required to do certain specific ass, and so is a printer. How, then, do you distinguish acts, and so is a printer. All communications strictly confidential.

D. M. HOYT & CO.'S OFFICE.

BELOW, our friends will find the richest Scheme that has bee published this year;—every one should have a ticket. BRILLIANT SCHEME! \$60,000, \$30,000, \$15,000!

And 16 drawn ballots, making more prizes than blanks.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, for endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes, Class E, for 1841, to be determined by the drawing of the Union Lettery, Class No. 2, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 17th, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Green Patzes. 2,000 1,750 1,500 1,250 1,000 prizes of 26 Half

Do. do. 26 Eighth Grand Co. 26 Eighth Grand Co. 27 Eighth Grand Co. 27 Eighth Grand Co. 27 Eighth Grand Co. 27 Eighth Grand Co. 28 Eighth Grand Co. 27 Eighth Grand Co Six cents and a basket of chips reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of December, 1840, John L. Roswell, an apprentice to the coach-making business. All persons are forbid trusting or employing the said boy, as the law will be immediately enforced.

JOHN T. LAUKEY, Coochmaker.

Heathsville, Northumberland co., Va. 95-w8w. CONGRESSIONAL.

UNITED STATES SENATE-Executive Session.
DISMISSAL OF THE PRINTERS TO THE SENATE. Tucsday, March 9, 1841-[Continued] The resolution to dismiss Blair and Rives as Printers

to the Senate, being taken up-Mr. HUNTINGTON said, when he rose yesterday to address the Senate, it was not his intention to discuss, at large, the merits of this resolution; nor was it now his purpose to do so. When, a few weeks since, they had before the Senate the resolution to appoint these gentlemen Printers to the Senate, he improved March 23

A LBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.—The inclemency of the weather last December prevented the subjoined property being effect for sale, viz:

Valuable Real Estate in the county of Albemarle.
For sale, at Auction, on Tuesday, the 29th April next, on the premises, two theusand acres of a Southern exposure, being part of my Elenheim Estate; all together wends be an elegant and a desirable residence; about half is in its original growth, and, if requisite, will be offered in two, three or four tracts, each to have an abundance of timber. Heretofore, the cultivated has, and it and the wood land will now produce hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, &c., &c., of the first quality, and sell at the height of the market.

There being meadows, with innamerable springs of the purest water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock water, either whole or separated would be profitable as Stock boats sail daily to and from Richmond, at reduced fleejabls.

The buildings are, a Dwebing House, Eart Threshing Machine, Stable, and other out houses, which, with the Land, will be shewn by J. Ross, jr., or Mr. Bell, and terms, that will be accommodating, made known on the day of sale, by Index of the Senate these positions would have been advanced and attempted to M.M. W. CRUMP, Attorney at Law, Rechmend, Fa., will attended to be provided in the resolution now before the points, incrientally, and on others more particularly, which were involved in the resolution now before the Senate involved in the resolution now before the bench before to reply to some of the groments that had been urged against it—some reply to with that be been brought forward; and he would not now say one word on the resolution, were it not that he felt the opportunity to express his views on some of the say that he did not believe, that out of the Senate these positions would have been advanced and attempted to That be maintained by any respectable professional lawyer or that the opinions could be lawfully maintained. He or that the opinions could be lawfully maintained. He might be wrong. He did not profess, and ough not to that skill and ingenuity that always characterized him dismiss the whole subject, therefore, with the remark, have entire confidence in his own views, but he believed that on an analysis of the subject, therefore, with the remark, in debate. What was the resolution? He would not that on the requisite examination of it in every point lieved that on an analysis of the subject, therefore, with the remark, in debate. What was the resolution? He would not profess, and ough not to that skill and ingenuity that always characterized him that skill and ingenuity that always characterized him that skill and ingenuity that always characterized him that skill are not provided in his own mind to the remark, and the subject, therefore, with the remark, in debate. lieved that on an analysis of the subject, it would be found that the charges against them could not be suc-

cessfully maintained What were they ? 1st. That the office of Printer to this body is in no sense an office; that what he does is merely mechanical; that he semployed under contract and not as an officer, and as such, not subject to removal.

2d. That if he be an officer, it is competent for this part of this Senate to pass this resolution, for the effect of it would be to break their plighted faith, and disre-

These were the two positions; and it would be his

had gone forth to the country that a repeal of, or rather that a removal and dismissal of these men implied in it a breach of contract; and those who sustained the resolution now on the table were to be held out to the community, as those who, in effect, were prepared to break down the inviolability which ought to be thrown around, and by the Constitution and laws of the country is thrown around, all legal constitutional He (Mr. H.) did not belong to that class of politicians

who think all is fair in politics; nor to another class, who think that the spoils belong to the victors; nor yet to another class, who think that the supremacy of the laws and the solemnity and binding obligation of contracts, on of is not to be maintained. No: his habits, his employ-ment, his business in life, had led him at least to the maintenance of what he conceived true doctrine; and that was, that the laws, the Constitution and laws, are supreme, and to be maintained; and that lawful contracts are to be enforced. When this was presented, (if ever such a case should occur,) that a resolution should be passed by either branch of Congress, or both, directing the performance of a great public work, after a con-

tion implied in it any thing of the nature of a breach or contract—it its enect was, in the signifiest degree, to violate the honor and faith of the Senate, he would be pensation pointed out, and because he gives bond and or to which the signature of the President was requi

resolution, in the legal, constitutional power; and believing, further, that it was required, he should come up; and, if there were any responsibility in voting in such an officer, having specific duties to perform, and how stood the resolution in its operation? Had the favor of it, he should take this responsibility, and feel as such could be discharged, netwithstanding he had that he was discharging what he not only had a right to do, but what, under the circumstances, was an im-

so perious duty.

pass it (he did not mean merely to vote on it) but whe. the liberty to express his opinion as to the sound-ther they had the moral right to pass this resolution - ry of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall be conhe proposed, for the purpose of meeting the objections which had been urged against it by the Senator from 130 00 Pennsylvania, (and he would consider it in a very brief 65 00 manner, for it lay within the compass of a nut-shell,) to endeavor to answer them.

made, and we cannot dissolve it by our own act. the compens.

This brought up the question, whether the Printer any officer.

quarters in proportion.

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in any of the above splendid Lotteries, be very particular to address.

D. M. HOYT & CO., Richmond, Va.

D. M. HOYT & CO., Richmond, Va. Drawing sent immediately they are over to all who criter as above.

Orders for Tickets from any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize Tickets, thankfully received, and executed by return neal with the between the two. Did not the intelligent and honora-ble Senator perceive the difference, the difference between the page that waits on us here, not appointed oy the Senate, and the Printer appointed by the body? If the Printer was not an officer, he (Mr. H.) wanted to know what was an officer? Is our Secretary an officer? He took it for granted that this would be agreed to by all. Why was he an officer? Was it not because he has certain duties to perform, and because he ne has certain duties to perform, and decades he is appointed by the body to perform these duties? Was not that the reason? But the page and the man that repaired their clock, was not appointed by the body: the Secretary employs him, and appoints him, but not the body itself; he was not, therefore, an officer of the body. If a Printer was not an officer, 30,000 they had not the power to remove?

3,000 they had not an officer except the Vice President, whom you the Constitution declares an officer; and whom you the Sightest difference, excepting the duties to be performed, between the Printer and Secretary. What performed, between the Printer and Secretary. What officer as, by acknowledged parliamentary law is respectively. The joint resolution did not make the slight.

5,000 does the Secretary perform? How was he appointed does the Secretary performed, between the Printer as an officer under the Constitution; such an officer as, by acknowledged parliamentary law is respectively. The joint resolution did not make the slight. The joint resolution did not make the slight. Show the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body. What is your printing, instead of writing the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body. What is your the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body in the well being and honor of the body in the well being an officer as well as he could, to compress that were found there, and in intimate social communities with that were found there, and in \$50,000 an officer of the body. If a Printer was not an officer, 12,500 certain acts? What difference is there between the two, excepting that, in the one case, your Secretary 20,000 does certain specified duties, and has an annual salary; 20,600 the Printer does some others, and has a different com 25,000 pensation? But in both cases it was a public office -- a should exercise this power; and that was the principle

Was there any mistake in this? Was he mistaken as to the conclusion they must come to, independent of the joint resolution? And could any one doubt that when under the joint resolution they declared they would ap-They appointed one yesterday, (the Sergeant-at-Arms.) day, just as they could the Secretary—just what the President does every day he pleases—remove an officer that he appoints? Did the fact that his duties are methat he appoints? Did the fact that his duties are methanical make the slightest difference in the case? It seemed to him perfectly manifest, that independent of the appointment of Printer under the joint resolution, the appointment of Printer under the joint resolution, there could not be the slightest doubt that such a next session, would be of a different another, at the next session, and the next session and the next session and the next session and the next session and the

points, incidentally, and on others more particularly, which were involved in the resolution now before the go through the formality of proceedings to remove him, feeted in the body. or could they not get rid of him at once? How was the repeated, so far as he knew, there had been an it with the Printer? Suppose he should abuse their officer appointed by this body, by a political party goconfidence, and, when a confidential communication ing out of power, when it was known that the succeeding was given to him, should publish it in his newspaper—was it not indepensable, as the case might be, to be first time, in the history of this Government, in which son should be dismissed? It was inherent in the very out of office, to elect a Printer, known to be, or supconstitution of the body unless they had the power to posed to be, unacceptable to the party coming into remove a person whom they appointed as a servant, power. It was nown at the time, said at the time, there was an end to the body—at any rate, to the pre-servation of its honor and dignity.

and the Senator from Arkansas, whose franknesson all occasions was worthy of regard, did not hesitate to avow

that there should be an appointment within the last duty. that there should be an appointment of the session, but it did not say how long thirty days of the session, but it did not say how long the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, which Did it make the slightest difference in point of principle Mr. Benton accepted: ple or in analogy.

The Senator had stated what, he had no doubt, was the conviction of his own mind to this Senate, and it had gone firth to the senator had stated what had seen approved, as distanced by the conviction of his own mind to this Senate, and it had gone firth to the senator had stated what has been approved, as distanced by the conviction of his own mind to this Senate, and it had gone firth to the senator blair and Rives may have acquired by that election, from Pennsylvania, as to its nature. Was there any they having entered into contract to execute the printing in the resolution which made him less an officer ing, and given bond, which has been approved, as distanced by the conviction of his own mind to this Senate, and it

violate the honor and faith of the Senate, he would be one of the last in this body to interfere with its due and free execution.

But believing, as he did, that there was in this act proposed to be done, no interference, in the slightest degree, with any contract, expressed or implied—believing it was in the power of this Senate to pass this resolution, in the horal constitutions in the horal constitutions and the president. Why, has be not entered into a hond to the President was required and because he gives bond and security, could not the President remove him? Was there any doubt about this? The Treasurer of the U.

S. has certain duties to perform. Who appoints him? The Constitutions says the President, unless Congress was beyond contract, expressed or implied—believing it was in the power of this Senate to pass this resolution, in the local constitution and the president was required. the President? Why, has he not entered into a bond to discharge the duties faithfully? And if this Treasurer is that the Senate should have their concurrence. And been appointed, could not the Printer, who is appointed House had for years distegarded it; it had not been an officer under the joint resolution, pointing out his deemed obligatory by the House of Representatives, duties, be removed. Let us take the case of the Secre-The resolution implied two things: one was—that this Senate has the right to dismiss its Printers:

And the other was—that it is expedient to exercise that right. These were the only two points involved in the resolution.

In relation to the first—whether they had the right to pass it (he did not mean merely to vote on it) but whether they had the moral right to pass this resolution—

The resolution implied two things: one was—that this tary of the Senate. Suppose, instead of there being any law on the subject, he was appointed by joint resolution, or otherwise—that the Secretary of the Senate and the Printers had come in on different terms, and under different contracts. This being the case, it was shown to be no rule of action for the Senate, as it had not been for the House for the House should not have trespassed on the time of the Senate for a moment, if it were not that he had heard declarations made which the first—whether they had the moral right to pass this resolution—

The resolution implied two things: one was—that this tary of the Senate. Suppose, instead of there being any under different contracts. This being the case, it was shown to be no rule of action for the Senate, as it had not been for the House.

Mr. SMITH of Connecticut said he should not have trespassed on the time of the Senate for a moment, if it were not that he had heard declarations made which he felt bound briefly to notice; and he would take the right to pass this resolution.

of the joint resolution—for he could not think that any gentleman who made the declaration. Could be supposed he could have acquired that character without every man there knowing it. And if he (Mr. any thing more in it than the declaration of what specoinc duties should be performed—that was all that the joint resolution proposed. He was an officer just as much; so that the joint resolution and the whole subject was brought within the compass of a single inquiry, and that was—independent of the joint resolution, (if they had merely passed a vote declaring that they would appoint a Printer for the next Congress,) a false, and a vile imputation. But he would ask where could they not remove him: And if they could not, he begged leave to know if there was any officer whom, if they chose, they had not the power to remove? if they chose, they had not the power to remove?

Do you not require of him the performance of of removing or dismissing these Printers from office. On the question, whether they should exercise it or not, he wished merely to say, that, the manner and the

circumstances under which this appointment was made, not only justified, but demanded of them, that they pensation: But in both cases it was a profit of on which they were prepared to place it, independent of other considerations. He held it to be expedient to make this removal. He knew much was said yesterday about "proscrip-

tion," and we were told that the first blood of the first martyr was to be shed on your table. There was some-thing rather ludicrous in this idea of these gentlemen being martyrs, under the circumstances under which they were appointed.

He wished to correct what he thought an error. The

population of reinter under the joint resolution, that such a per- had been an instance until the present, of one political it proceeded from a cold, we are informed, which the appointment of Printing the stightest doubt that such a per-there could not be the slightest doubt that such a per-son, appointed to perform such duties by this body, was an officer. If he was, (and nothing else was the case,) an officer. If he was, (and nothing else was the case,) that at the next session there would be a change in the an officer. If he was, (and nothing eise was the case,) and nothing eise was the case, on principle of parliamentary law was better settled that at the next session there would be a change in the majority of the body; he believed not a single one, than that an officer holds his office at the will of the body appointing him. He should not go into an illustrate the next session there would be a change in the majority of the body; he believed not a single one. He agreed with the Senator from Mississippi, that at the next session there would be a change in the majority of the body; he believed not a single one. He agreed with the Senator from Mississippi, that at the next session there would be a change in the majority of the body; he believed not a single one. The control of the body appointing him. He should not go into an hius-tration of this point, for he was sure that he should that session those who were in the minority at the com-Saturday the 18th inst., has been re-appointed.

No. 107 .- VOLUME XXXVII. have the assent of all Senators to this—that, as a general rule, the Clerk, the Secretary, and officers of Parliament, hold their office at the pleasure of the appointing power.

mencement, unexpectedly became a majority, and the Printer was not removed. Look at your journal; do you not find that the same body that appointed the pointing power. Another reason why he might be removed. It was mittee at the next session. They all knew what was not only incident to the nature of the office that he the occasion, in some respects, of the change that took might be removed, but indispensable, as the case may place. A number of the members were removed by he, to the due observance of the rights of the Senate. He could tell of one; and when he thought of his If their Secretary should think proper to divulge con-fidential communications made to this body, could his predecessor, the late Mr. Smith, who came at the they not remove him? Could they not pass a resolutionmmencement of the session, and, before its close, the tion dismissing him, and appoint another? Suppose Supreme Being, in his inscrutable providence, removed he insulted them in open Senate-were they obliged to him by death. He did not speak of others who were

preservation of the rights of the Senate, that this per- an attempt was made, by a defeated party just going servation of its honor and dignity.

He would not enlarge further on this, but would asthe principle on which they acted. Now, was there sume, if there were no joint resolution on this subject, the case would be clear, and then they could pass this resolution without the slightest infringement of obli-This brought him to the more important point, to the able argument of the Senator from Pennsylvania, it ought to be more, he would not then vote for this in which he said every thing that could be said, with resolution. But he could perceive none. He would 1819 and 29. That of 1819, if any lawyer would that this body had the power to gas the resolution; examine, he would see that it expended its force at the first appointment. He agreed that of 1829 provided

Mr KING suggested the following modification of

"Resolved, That Messrs. Blair and Rives, having 2d. That if he be an officer, it is competent for this body to contract with him as such; that they had no lution or without it? It was not the creation of an officer, it is competent for this body to contract with him as such; that they had no lution or without it? It was not the creation of an officer duly elected Printers to the Senate during the fice, the Constitution had prescribed in relation to this. late session of Congress, under the joint resolution of The Constitution said they should appoint him; and the two Houses providing for the election of Printers though the joint resolution was merely carrying out this principle, it did not make an office—this was what he supposed to be a misapprehension of the Senator Blair and Rives may have acquired by that election,

resolution, even of 1819, did nothing more nor less than this—it pointed out in words, specifically, certain duties to be performed by the Printers—it directed the mode in which it was to be performed—the compensation; predicated on that. Now, he proposed to show that and then specified the time when to be appointed; that and then specified the time when to be appointed, that was all. He asked the attention of the Senator from Pennsylvania to this view of the joint resolution. He (Mr. B.) considered it as creating a contract between the two parties. There was no contract in this resolution—nothing in the form and nature of a contract—nothing more nor less than a declaration that they had a law. If it were necessary it was a law. If it were necessary that they should have certain duties to perform, how they should be paid for, and then at what time the officer to perform them of the President it was a law; but if it were not necessary shall be appointed. But did this make him less an sary, if they had authority by which they could make officer? Was there any thing of the nature of a con- this appointment-this resolution could add nothing tract connected with it. If any one (which he denied) to their original powers. The Constitution says, "every admitted that a contract grew out of the office, it was one which, if the office becomes vacant, or the officer the Senate and the H. of Representatives may be necesbe removed, was annulled and the official bonds with sit, which are nothing more nor less than a bond for the faithful performance of the dutes while in office.

He would illustrate his view on the joint resolution by a case which was so perfectly analogous, that the human mind could not distinguish between them. Then, the rules and limitations prescribed in the rules and limitations prescribed in the rules and limitations prescribed. ing the performance of a great public work, after a contract had been made, they would not find him one that would rise in his place and offer a resolution, that the contract should be rescinded.

He should not contend that it was not binding, and support a resolution which, if passed, would destroy the obligatory force of the contract. No: if this resolution, he must have been by the President of the U. States. States.

Now, because the duties were pointed out, the comsolution" that was to be presented to the President,

such an officer, having specific duties to perform, and how stood the resolution in its operation? Had the

fined to these duties, to wit: (he then specified the du. ness of the contract claimed to be such on his side of ties;) and that he shall receive for his compensation, the House, and so regarded by himself. There ap-\$3,000 per year, during the next Congress, and then peared to be a necessity-and that seemed to be conthat it proceed, just as this has done, "that on the first Thursday of the first session of each Congress they shall be appointed." Suppose that it was in the form of a long term of the senate to dismiss these Printers, to make them officers of the Senate. All seemed to proceed on that ground; endeavor to answer them.

Suppose there had been no joint resolution. The resolution to elect them did not purport on its face to be joint resolution. It is consequence or pursuance of a joint resolution. It was nothing more or less than this: "Resolved, That was nothing more or less than this: "Resolved, That the Senate will to-morrow proceed to the appointment the Senate will to-morrow proceed to the appointment of the Printer to the separate bodies, under the joint resolution given the Senate will to-morrow proceed to the appointment of the Printer to the separate bodies, under which, for something like twenty years, the Could they not do the same with the Printer? He two Houses had appointed their Printers. But it was of a Printer—not for two years, under the joint resolution of 1210, but "for next Congress." Suppose there had been no joint resolution prescribing the duties, the compensation, the mede of appointment, A.c., and they had appointed the Printer, could they not have removed him under this resolution?

Is he an officer of the body? If the Senator from Pennsylvania was right, they could not have removed him, if there had been no joint resolution; because, he this, if there had been no joint resolution; because, he made, and we cannot dissolve it by our own act.

This brought up the question, whether the Printer any officer.

Could they not do the same with the Printer? He might go on and multiply these remarks almost indefinition, he would not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding. He could not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding. He could not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding. He could not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding. He could not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding. He could not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding. He could not inquire whether it was one that could not be claimed by the opposite side that this had fallen into disuse, and that, therefore, it was not binding and the proceed on the principle that it was alaw—a joint resolution; and then the principle that it was alaw—a joint resolution; and then the control of the control of this be made, and we cannot dissolve it by our own act.

This brought up the question, whether the Printer was an efficer or not. The Senator from Pennsylvamia said he was not, but that he was no more such than many individuals who performed services for the Senator in the page who waits on us an efficer.

The compensation to be paid; and this was the case with employ a Printer in a different way—that the Secretary was not, but that he was no more such than many individuals who performed services for the Senator of the Senator certain duties and sake, we the page who waits on us an efficer.

The compensation to be paid; and this was the case with employ a Printer in a different way—that the Secretary was not, but that he was no more such than many individuals who performed services for the Senator of the Senator certain duties at the page who waits on us an efficient that the printer is a different way officer.

One word more. They had now, in the case of their should employ a Printer. Now, if the Printer were an efficient way officer.

Secretary, without the joint resolution, the duties an efficient way officer.

This brought up the question, whether the Printer was not, but that he was no more such than many individuals who performed services for the Senator of the S that he must do? That he must be prompt in his attendance here—that he treat this body with all due respect and decorum? Was not this implied in the very nature of his office?

Did the joint resolution add any thing to the nature of his obligation? Was he less an officer? less subject to removal? If he did not very much mistake the nature of this interpolation, for his constitution, fo cific duties should be performed—that was all that the to a cheat, a robber, or a debauchee, must be not be as

Feas-Messrs. Allen, Benton Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mac-Roberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury and Wright

Nays-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and

Woodbridge-25. The question then again recurred on the original re solution, on which the ayes and noes were ordered.